

JOB PRINTERS CUT 12 PER CT. IN WAGES

Arbitration Board Rejects Employers' Request for 25 Per Cent. Drop.

BASED ON COST OF LIVING

Affects Five Branches of the Trade—Others Expected to Follow Soon.

Wage reductions averaging 12 per cent. for five of the printing trades unions engaged in book and job work were ordered yesterday by the committee on arbitration in a decision reached in the cases between the unions and the Association of Employing Printers of the City of New York. The decision, which is understood to be based on a corresponding decline in the cost of living, is retroactive to April 1, and will continue in force until October 1, 1921. Employees now owe employers about \$200,000, which will be made up gradually.

With but one exception, the reductions are greater than the increases granted on October 1, 1920. No arbitration clause to be active after that date was contained in the decision.

The arbitration board included Prof. William F. O'Brien of Columbia University, Raymond P. Fosdick and Allen T. Burns of the Americanization Study for the Carnegie Corporation, its decision being reached in the face of the employers' demands for a cut of 25 per cent. and the workers' demands for a weekly increase of \$7.

The decrease awarded is that which the arbitrators estimate has taken place in the cost of living between June, 1920, and April, 1921. They pointed out that it did not constitute a cut in real wages. The percentage was arrived at by taking the figure of decrease between June and December, 1920, as determined for New York by the United States Department of Labor—8.12 per cent.—and modifying it by applying the further decrease in the price of food since January 1. On this basis they estimated that the cost of living is now 92.9 per cent. more than in 1914, and a little over 12 per cent. less than in June, 1920.

The new weekly scales established are: Cylinder pressmen, \$46; press assistants, \$37.50; job pressmen, \$33.50; job press feeders, \$25; and paper handlers, \$23. The unions affected are the Cylinder Pressmen's Union No. 1, Paper Cutters' Union No. 119, Job Pressmen and Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1, Press Assistants and Feeders' Union No. 23, and Paper Handlers' Union No. 1.

Typographical Union No. 6, Mailers' Union No. 4, and Bindery Workers' Union No. 42 are not affected, but the employers have expressed the intention of asking these unions to open negotiations for new scales.

NO PICKETING INJUNCTION. Supreme Court Justice McHugh denied yesterday two applications for injunctions restraining picketing. One was sought by Samuel Rosenthal & Bros., 55 Fifth avenue, against Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and other officers and members of the union's locals.

The other injunction was sought by Feldman Bros., waist and cloak makers, 125 Madison avenue, against Benjamin Schlesinger and other officers and members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

CLEVELAND BUILDERS MAY ORDER OPEN SHOP

Consider 90 Cents an Hour Limit for Carpenters.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Recommendations to the executive committee of the Building Trades Employers Association that it issue an open shop declaration authorizing contractors to employ as carpenters "such men as will work at a wage rate not to exceed 90 cents an hour" were the outstanding developments today in the strike of between 12,000 and 25,000 building trades mechanics.

The recommendations were made by members of the Carpenters Contractors Association and the Cleveland Heights Contractors Association.

The Board of Conciliation, composed of seven representatives of the Building Trades Council and seven representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association, discussed the strike in executive session for three hours today.

PIECE WORK BASIS IN ROCHESTER SHOPS

ROCHESTER, May 3.—Dr. William M. Lelston, who is employed by the clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to decide all matters in dispute, announced today a decision by which wage workers are changed to a piecework basis in all Rochester shops affiliated with the Rochester Clothing Exchange.

The manufacturers had asked for a decrease of 25 per cent. in wages, alleging the necessity of lowering production costs to increase business. The employees had opposed this reduction, alleging that unemployment and slack work had reduced their earnings below an adequate living standard. Dr. Lelston declared that present wages, in many cases as low as \$34 a week, are not higher than is demanded by an adequate standard of living.

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The contents of his heart—shown on his face!

PIRRE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

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U. S. MEDIATION HOLDS MAY STRIKERS DOWN TO 100,000

This Month Is Unusually Peaceful Compared With Other Years—Federal Bureau Is Trying to Adjust 25 Controversies Throughout Country.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 3.

May, always a month of strikes, lockouts and industrial discord, is unusually peaceful this year compared with 1920 and other years. Labor Department records showed today. More factory wheels are turning in big plants in every part of the country than was the case in the corresponding month for many years. Strikes that cannot be settled by arbitration without stoppage of work are less frequent.

Slightly more than 100,000 men are idle through strikes and lockouts throughout the country, according to conservative estimates. These estimates include the walkout of marine workers, the down tools movement of commercial

CLASH AT HEARING IN ALBANY EXPECTED

Photo-Engravers Bill Opposed by Labor Interests.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, May 3.

The hearing on the bill, aimed at the Photo-Engravers Union, before Gov. Miller tomorrow, is expected to give rise to a lively clash between labor leaders and the representatives of publishers. The measure prohibits price fixing on the products of workers, putting such acts under the ban of the Donnelly anti-trust law.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, led the fight against the bill in the Legislature. A few days before final adjournment he succeeded in having the bill as it was introduced in the Senate amended in such a manner as to nullify the purpose for which it was introduced. On the last day, however, the bill, as originally introduced and without the nullifying amendment, passed both houses.

MILLER SIGNS BUREAU TRANSFER MEASURE

Inheritance Taxes Now Under New Tax Commission.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, May 3.

The Davenport bill, transferring the Inheritance Tax Bureau from the office of the State Comptroller to the new State Tax Commission, was signed today by Gov. Miller. It is part of Gov. Miller's plan for consolidating all the tax collecting agencies of the State under one head. The new law will reduce the number of inheritance appraisers.

Another bill signed today provided that the superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford shall be a physician in good standing and of at least five years' experience. The superintendent can be either a man or woman. Heretofore, the law required a woman superintendent.

Gov. Miller will give another series of hearings to-morrow.

ON INTERSTATE COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Nominations of E. I. Lewis of Indianapolis and James D. Campbell of Spokane to the Interstate Commerce Commission were confirmed today by the Senate without opposition.

GOVERNOR SIGNS CONVENTION BILL

Direct Primary System Abolished in Selection of State and Judicial Offices.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, May 3.

Abolition of the direct primary system and judicial offices by State and judicial officers by party conventions is restored and the direct primary system abolished in part by the Whitley bill signed today by Gov. Miller.

Delegates to the nominating convention will be chosen at a primary election in which enrolled voters of a party will participate. The elaborate system which has been followed under the direct primary law, its opponents declare, has made it impossible for a candidate for high office to make a canvass for delegates unless he had a large sum of money to back him.

Disputes which arise between contesting delegates to conventions will be settled by the courts prior to the convention. This lifts from the convention the arbitrary power of throwing out delegates by controlling the committee on credentials—one of the old time political battles between factions. The convention's choice of candidates will be final. The defeated candidate may run for office in the general election on an independent ballot.

By restoring the nominating convention the party is able to select its candidate for Governor and other State officers who stand on a platform approved by the party.

The Whitley bill provides that candidates for delegates to State and judicial conventions are to be placed on the primary ballot through petitions, the regular party and independent candidates all being treated alike. The general primary will be held the eighth instead of the seventh Tuesday before election. At this primary, among other things, the convention delegates will be chosen. Provision for the extra week was made to give time for the convention.

Under the law signed the State Department and under its provisions it is provided that a wage controlled contract for the negotiation and distribution will be possible. The measure is expected to end the conflict between the agricultural and the food and kindred industries of the department. The law creating the Farms and Markets Council went into effect under Gov. Whitman.

The new law continues the council in an advisory capacity, but strips it of all other powers excepting the appointment of a Commissioner of Farms and Markets, who will control the entire department.

OTIS NAMED IN LABOR BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, May 3.

Stanley L. Otis of New York will be the director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the State Department of Labor. His appointment was announced today by Henry D. Sayer, State Industrial Commissioner.

Mr. Otis has resigned as executive secretary of the Insurance Federation of the State of New York.

LUCKY STRIKE
cigarette

It's toasted

The American Cigarette Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

Customized Suits

For Madame

75.00

Temporarily Priced to Reflect Favorable Developments in Production

EXCLUSIVE custom models, each

tailored in its entirety by one pair

of hands, and priced within reach of

a wider circle of women, to intrigue

them with a type of suit they will be

hereafter unwilling to forego, even

when the normal price is restored.

Of Twillcord in Navy Blue, Wren Tan,

Gray or Black

SHOWN IN THE WOMEN'S CUSTOMIZED ROOM—First Floor

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Youthful cloth coats, capes and wraps, for steamer, street and evening wear.

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Knickers for the fairway
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Two suits in one
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Norfolk Wash Suits
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SIZES 7 TO 18 YEARS

Two Models
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Best grade Khaki cloth. All-linen, unshrinkable crash.

TAM O'SHANTERS
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Swagger Sports Clothes
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Retail Commodity Prices

The cause of high retail prices does not lie in largest part in transportation costs nor in overhead expenses, but first in the greediness of the retailer and second in his ignorance that he too must suffer with the rest of the community in the penalties of readjustment.

Rail rates are high because wages are high. Wages are high because commodities are high. As the working-man was the first to profit by war prices, it would seem that he should be the first to bear the burden of deflation. There is no wish that he should bear it all, but while day wages were increased one hundred per cent., two hundred per cent., three hundred per cent.—clerical wages advanced nothing like that.

A local food dealer of repute states that his head man who formerly received \$22 per week is now getting \$60. His delivery boy, who was glad to have \$6, is now getting \$18; his former driver, now a chauffeur, used to draw \$10 and receives \$30 today. On the other hand, in the same district, on the same day and at the same hour, the price of a 24½ pound bag of trade-marked flour ranged from \$1.65 to \$1.25. Here also is there a “nig in the fence.”

Food, heat, light and living costs generally affect most seriously the working classes, for in cheaper neighborhoods, where the buying is from hand to mouth, prices are notoriously higher.

Prices must come down, however, and wages must be reduced; rent, too—everything in fact, before this country can return to prosperity. There are no laws to cover the price at which a manufacturer shall sell his goods, but there is something higher than the law, and that is public opinion. Let it be turned to judgment of the facts.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 3 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT